WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 00 IN ADVANCE.

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DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
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AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
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HAT AND CAPS,
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september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

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50 BBLS. N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
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J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

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A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by
F13 22 WM. SHAW.

The following lines, selected by a lady who is a regular reader of the Journal, have been handed to us with a request that we publish them in our paper:—

Well, I will try and love her then,
But do not ask me yet;
You know my *own* dear dead Mamma,
I never must forget;

Don't you remember, dear Papa,
The night before she died
You carried me into her room?
How bitterly I cried!

Her thin white fingers on my head
So earnestly she laid,
And her sunk eyes gleamed fearfully,
I felt almost afraid;

You lifted me upon the bed,
To kiss her pale cold cheek;
And something rattled in her throat,
I scarce could hear her speak;—

But she did whisper—"When I'm gone
Forever from your sight,
And others have forgotten me,
Don't *you* forget me quite!"

It sometimes wakes me, and I think,
I'll run into her room,
And then I weep to recollect,
She's sleeping in the tomb.

I miss her in our garden walks;
At morn and ev'ning prayer;
At church—at play—at home—abroad,
I miss her ev'rywhere:—

But most of all, I miss her when
The pleasant daylight's fled,
And strangers draw the curtains round
My lonely little bed!

For no one comes to kiss me now,
Nor bid poor Anne—"Good night;"
Nor hear me say my pretty hymn;
I shall forget it quite.

They tell me *this* Mamma is rich
And beautiful, and fine;
But will she love you, dear Papa,
More tenderly than mine?

And will she when the fever comes
With its bewild'ring pain,
Watch night by night your restless couch
Till you are well again?

When first she sung your fav'rite song,
"Come to the Sunset Tree,"
Which my poor mother used to sing,
With me upon her knee.

I saw her turn her head away;
I saw your eyes were wet;
Midst all our glittering company,
You do not quite forget!

But must you never wear again,
The ring poor mother gave?
Will it be long before the grass,
Is green upon her grave?

He turn'd him from that gentle child,
His eyes with tears were dim,
At thought of the undying love,
Her mother bore to him!

He met his gay, his beauteous bride,
With spirits low and weak,
And miss'd the kind consoling words
The dead was wont to speak.

Long years rolled on—but hope's gay flowers
Blossom'd for him in vain;
The freshness of life's morning hours,
Never returned again!

Death of a Sporting Clergyman.—The Rev. Hardy M. Cryer, of Sumner county, Tenn., died on the 8th ult. He was buried with full Masonic honor. The deceased was a good man, but very eccentric. He is well known in the West for his connection with blooded horses about which he wrote much and well. In England he would have been a keen sporting parson, fond of fox-hunting and race horses—and perhaps none the worst Christian for that. He enjoyed a reputation for benevolence and uprightness, and possessed a vast variety of curious information, professional and miscellaneous. A friend tells a characteristic anecdote of the parson, which is worthy of mention. He owned a fine race horse in conjunction with a celebrated and successful turfman and trainer, and when the fact was made known to his parishoners, they made inquiry as to its truth, and the charge was brought home to him. At a meeting of the elders, the reverend gentleman was called before them to exculpate himself from the heinous offence of running a horse in a race. Feeling that it would be idle to put his defence upon the rational ground of the morality and utility of racing—a defence which he was very competent to make with ingenuity and force—he made up his mind to "confess and avoid," as the lawyer says. Accordingly he addressed them thus: "It's true, gentlemen, Tom Watson and I do own *Jake Creath* together—and he's not a bad horse either—when he starts he wins. Old man Watson trains and runs him at his own expense—I get half his winnings because I allow my half of the horse to run when Col. Tom's half goes. If you will provide a way for my half to remain in the stable during the race, I am perfectly willing to retire from the turf." Whether the elders were convinced by this logic, or were mollified by his having named the horse after Rev. Jacob Creath, a celebrated preacher, we know not, but he was not dismissed from his charge.

Critical Sarcasm.—In some parish churches it was the custom to seperate the men from the women. A clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short when a young woman, eager for the salvation of her sex, arose and said—"Your Reverence, it is not among us—Sh much the better," retorted the Clergyman, "it will be over the sooner."

From the American Protector.

STEALING MELONS.

I always took great pleasure in having a neat garden. I felt larger than common if I succeeded in raising cucumbers and other vegetables earlier than my neighbors; as if nature favored me especially. I had the earliest and best kind of fruits. But I was greatly perplexed with thieving boys. Almost every night in the season of fruit, my garden was visited, trees damaged, and rich flowers trampled down. I tried various ways to protect my grounds—had watch dogs, but they were either shot or poisoned—set traps, but they never caught anything, except now and then one of my own cats. As John Hobbs says,

"Traps every one knows, are no safeguard to apples.
Big dogs seldom bite one, and guns never shoot.
The chivalrous schoolboy each obstacle grapples;
And never desists till he pockets the fruit."

Finally I built a wall of solid mason work about my garden; but that did not answer. It was only by accident that I found out the way to save one's fruit; and noticing in the papers divers cautions to young rogues—I think it worth while to publish somewhat of my experience.

I have come to the conclusion that boys are as much influenced by malice as by love of good eating in such thieving. If they know a man to be closefisted, they will wrench open his fingers in some way. When I was a Freshman at the University, people about the College complained very much of their fruit being stolen by the students, and only one man escaped—and he was the only one who sent up a cart load of excellent apples and distributed them among the college boys.

I might have known, if I had thought of my own boyhood, that the way to manage boys is to treat them kindly. They have a natural code of honor which forbids them to do him an injury who shows a regard for them. It is no compliment to a man that boys love to vex him. It is a pretty sign that he has not any soul to speak of.

'What do you say, Jo? shall we come the grab over them melons to-night? It's going to be dark as thunder. Old Swipes will be snoring like ten men before midnight.'

'I should like the melons well enough, but we have to get over that pesky wall, and—'

'Oh, pshaw, Jo! I know a place where it's easy getting over. I know the way like a book. Come Jo! will you go it?'

Now I dislike extremely, to be an eavesdropper, and usually convey myself elsewhere, rather than allow my ears to be a highway for words not intended for me. But the conversation so intimately concerned my melons which I had taken some pains to raise, that I kept quiet and listened to the whole plan of the young scapegraces—so that I might make it somewhat bothersome for them.

Ned proposed to get over the wall on the south side by the great pear tree, and cut directly across to the summer house—just north of which were the melons.

Jo was a clever thick-lipped fellow, loved good fruit exceedingly, that is to say, as well as he did to lounge in an opening in summer time in a soft sunny place, and smoke cigars, and obstinate as an ass.—Get him once started to do a thing, and he would stick to it, like a mud turtle to a negro's toe, in spite of kicks or what not, till he had accomplished it. The other was a fiery dare devil, who didn't care so much for the melons as for the fun of getting them.

I made all needful preparations for the visit; put in brads pretty thick, in the scantling along the wall where they intended going over; uncovered a large water vat that had been filled some time, from which in dry weather I was accustomed to water my garden; dug a trench a foot deep or so, and placed slender boards over it, which were slightly covered with dirt, and just beyond them some little cords fastened tightly—some eight inches from the ground. I picked all the melons I cared to preserve, leaving pumpkins and squashes about the size and shape of melons in their places.

They were right in supposing that it would be dark; but missed it a little in supposing 'Old Swipes,' as they called me, would be abed, though. The old man loves fun as well as they; and a little sprinkling of gray hairs has not altogether sobered him. I have the honor of being like Washington, in one respect—I will laugh as heartily as any mortal man, I believe I can roll in a perfect ecstacy; but as the old negro said of our country's Father, 'he did all his laughing inside,' so do I. One would think Old Swipes in the last agonies, to see him in a fit of his silent laughter. I expect I am somewhat unfortunate in being permitted to have enjoyment of this sort without hanging out the sign as others do, for I am an old bachelor, and am disposed to believe that if I had a little more India rubberly phiz I should have been married forty times ere this; I mean I should have had so many opportunities of more-or-less it is. Ichabod Swipes, Esq., with a flourishing business, an elegant establishment, and some ten thousand dollars ready money, never had a decided nibble at the gold matrimonial! What else could be the reason I cannot imagine, for truly I am not a bad looking specimen of human nature. But—

'Whist, Jo!' Don't you hear something?'

I think very probably they did; for the words were hardly out of his mouth when there was a sound as of forcibly tearing fustian.

'Get off my coat tail,' whispered one—'There goes one flap, as sure as ——. Why get off, Ned.' And Ned was off—and one leg of his breeches too, nearly, as I supposed; for he was ah-ing, and all the time was telling Jo he believed there were nails in the side of the walls, for something had scratched him tremendously, and torn his breeches all to pieces. Jo sympathised with him, for he said half his coat was hanging up there somewhere.

The boys were more in earnest than ever, thinking that I had driven nails there on purpose to injure people and to tear their clothes.

'The old close-fisted blost begrudges a little fruit.'

They started on, hand in hand; for Ned believed he knew the way. They had gotten beyond the trees a little, when something went swash! swash! into the water vat. 'Gosh,' was the first exclamation I heard after that, and coughing and sneezing as though some one had the horse distemper—and then—

By—by—thun—thunder? That water smells rather old,

Ned was a little disposed to cut dirt for home, but the other's 'puppy-to-a-root-ativeness,' was too much excited to listen to any such proposition.

They concluded to stop a little time and listen, for fear they had roused me by their floundering in the water—and be drained of their extra moisture somewhat. I tho't I should burst forth into a roar of laughter as I listened to their whispered surprise—at the sudden revelation of a cistern of water there.

'Never heard any thing about it before; how odd that we should both tumble into it so?'

'The old people must have fixed it on purpose to drown people in.'

They concluded that they had not been heard, and shortly pushed on again for the melons. They presently perceived there was something unstable about the ground they were cautiously passing over. They whispered to each other what I could not distinctly hear—something about traps, and started to run to get beyond this suspicious footing. Both were caught by the cords, and headlong they went into a heap of briars and thistles and the like, placed there for their especial accommodation.

'Such a getting up stairs,' muttered one.

'Nettles and thistles—by Jemima Stotts how they prick!'

They determined to go on more cautiously.

'How thick they are, Jo! Come here. There's more than a dozen fat ones right here!'

Down they sat in the midst of them, and seemed to conclude that they had gotten pay for their mishaps.

'Here, Jo, take this muskmellon. Isn't it a lunker? Slash into it!'

'It cuts tremendous hard, Jim. Jim, it's a squash.'

'No it isn't,' said the other. 'It's a new kind, Old Swipes sent to Rhode Island for the seed.'

'Well, the old chap got sucked in, that's all.'

'Here, let me gouge into this watermelon—there goes a half a dollar! I've broke my knife.'

'If I did not know it was a watermelon, I should say it was a pumpkin.'

What further they did, while I went to the stable and unmuzzled the dog and led him into the garden, I cannot say. That they took long steps, the onion beds and flower pots revealed in the morning.

I thought that the boys, on the whole, must conclude that they had paid dear for their whistle, for they had not tasted of a melon, got scratched, clothes torn, were as wet as drowned rats, and pretty essentially frightened—so the next morning I sent invitations to all the young people in the village to a feast of melons in the evening—particularly to Ned and Jo—on the principle of returning good for evil—thinking that possibly it might be useful in the treatment of boys as well as men. My rooms were crowded betimes with bright-eyed throngs! though—Old Swipes looked so confounded sour, I suppose.

They would not have come, I presume, had it not been that my nephew, a great favorite with them, was spending the summer with me; for they obviously disliked me, and I don't know why they should do otherwise, for I had never noticed them, or appeared towards them as though they were worth nothing.

I went into my study, and took such a whirlwind of fun as they raised. It was rich music—their silvery laughter.

I was well paid for what expense and trouble I had been at in raising the largest, best melons, by the rich sound of their hilarious voices. It brought before me the sunny days of my youth and its loved associations. Glorious days! I love to think of them.

My melons were never disturbed again.

THE RECIPE.

Don't be harsh to boys. Treat them as though they were going to be men, honest and true, presently. Meet fun with fun, and don't forget them when your nicest fruit is ripe. Newspaper paragraphs, dogs, traps and frowns, are not half so potent for preserving apples and the like, as kindness.

TOM PAINE, THE INFIDEL.

Wm. B. Reed, Esq., recently delivered an eloquent lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia, upon the 'Life and Times' of Tom Paine, the Infidel, of which the Inquirer gives the following interesting sketch:

'Thomas Paine was a citizen of the world, and of course alien to every part of it. Born in Great Britain, he was an exile and an outlaw. Naturalized in America, he renounced her moderate republicanism, for the exaggerations of French democracy. A citizen of France, he became *ex-officio* an inmate of the *Conciergerie;* and was glad, not grateful, to escape with a head upon his shoulders. Buried in an American village, the grave was violated, and the bones of the restless cosmopolite were exhumed and carried abroad, in solemn mockery of the relics of holy men of old. Mr. Reed proceeded, without derogating from the actual value of Paine's services during the revolution, to define and mark their worth, and to correct the notion which in life he was so anxious to cultivate, that he was by common consent regarded as a great benefactor to America. Thomas Paine, the child of humble though reputable parents, was born at Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1737. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and his mother was an Episcopalian. According to his own story, Paine was an infidel in the nursery. Mr. Reed alluded to this statement of the deceased, as given in his 'Age of Reason,' and commented upon it in a truly beautiful strain. The old man of sixty, he said (for such he was when these sad words were written) travelling back in memory to the hours of infancy, and persuading himself at the age of seven years that he was a reasoning infidel. The boy standing upon the garden steps, with the flowers and singing birds around him; with the sound of familiar prayer in his ears, seriously reflecting on thoughts of blasphemy. And fifty years afterwards, the childless, friendless man who never knew the softening influence of domestic relations, amid scenes of blood and carnage, at which even his heart, bold as it was, would sicken—for he wrote his Age of Reason in the midst of the Reign of Terror—boastfully recorded his persevering obdurate scepticism of all in God's written word, which could not be compassed either by his childish or his matured intelligence. * * * *

On the fall of Robespierre, when the prisons were opened, Paine, with a few other survivors, worn out with distress of mind and disease of body, was set at liberty. Soon after he published the second part of his Age of Reason, the blasphemies of which, said Mr. Reed, are enough to sicken the heart. Subsequently, in 1802, Paine returned to the United States. He at last took refuge on his farm near New Rochelle, where he lingered in obscurity until his death, in 1809, at the age of seventy-two.

Alluding to his death-bed scene, Mr. Reed closed his lecture in the most impressive manner. Paine dreaded being left alone, or being left in darkness, and screamed like a terrified child for his nurse and the light. He insisted on his nurse reading aloud; but it was not so much in order to take solace from what she read as to be satisfied by the sound of her voice, that she was at hand. About ten years after Paine's death Corbett made a pilgrimage to New Rochelle, disinterred the mouldering bones, and removed them to Great Britain. It was, said Mr. Reed, a piece of indecent and ineffectual mockery. The bones of the scoffer were looked on by such of the British people as knew anything about them, with no more regard than the anatomical student bestowed on the unknown carcase before him. And thus ended the story of one who was endowed with abilities that might have made an impression on the world, and have left a memorable trace behind him—an actor in scenes of commanding interest—a patriot in a certain though a narrow sense—but with all, inferior in the only high purpose which consecrated man's career on earth, and poor in the aspirations which alone dignified humanity—the aspiration for a reward which the world neither gives nor takes away—the mingling of the highest human qualities—the love of virtue, and of truth, with a meek and humble sense of the power with which God had endowed us, and the love of freedom, with a decent reverence for authority and example, which constitute the perfection of human character—that of the conservative and Christian patriot.

From the Frederick Examiner.

SPOON FASHION.

BY FREDERICK MARYLAND.

'Talking of peculiar situations, gentlemen,' said Mr. Totem, 'I was once in rather a singular fix myself.'

'How so—how was that?' said we.

'I will tell you. Segers and myself had gone to Cape May, that favorite resort of fashion and folly, during one of the hottest seasons ever 'got up' on this continent. It was intensely hot! I perspire insensibly when I think of it! Have you ever been at Cape Island, gentlemen?'

A general negative shake of the head followed the question.

'Then permit me as a friend and well wisher, to warn you against the place. A more uninviting resort is not to be found. I have good authority for stating that it is the only unfinished portion of creation.—They have a legend down there which runs thus: 'The hands were at work on this spot at the tail of the sixth day, but night overtaking them, they were compelled to suspend operations, and thus the island was left incomplete!' To those who are familiar with the locality, this is certainly a plausible story. I have more than once heard it called the *'jumping off place.'* Sunshine and sand knee-deep are the strongest inducements to pay a second visit.—To be sure, they say something about the advantages of sea-bathing—but look at the risk. If you venture beyond your nose, the *under-tow* carries you out, and death by drowning is inevitable. After which follow 'grappling irons,' and then the indignity of a 'coroner's inquest!' The spot is distinguished by a half dozen stunted trees, two or three apologies for hotels, and three or four cabins painted red.'

'But the story, Mr. Totem—the story.'

'All in good time, gentlemen. I and Segers and myself were foolish enough to go down. Some two or three thousand people were there when we arrived, and every nook and corner was 'jam-full.' After repeated solicitation, we finally succeeded in getting a small room with the privilege of sleeping two in a bed. The thermometer at 90 and two in a bed!—The thought is a warm bath of itself!'

'Don't descend to particulars, but give us the story.'

'Certainly. In the room adjoining ours, slept two beautiful girls—sisters—who, for reasons best known to myself, shall be nameless. One night, about a week after our arrival, I had gone early to bed, not wishing to participate in any of the abominable 'hops' that were given at our hotel.'

'Pooh—pooh! it's a ghost story,' said Nathan.

'No—gentlemen.'

'Then you were ducked with cold water,' remarked Mr. Blanchard.

'Wrong again! Although a cold bath would have been acceptable at the moment. I had been asleep for some time when I was awakened by the most musical voice imaginable, which said:

'*Bet, suppose we lay spoon fashion?*'

'Lay how? enquired I.'

'Gracious heavens! where am I?' ejaculated my unknown bedfellow, jumping three feet from the bed; and she (for it was a woman) would have jumped further, but want of room permitted no striking display of agility. Here was a situation for a modest man! Before I could say 'angels and ministers of grace defend us,' she had gathered up her 'dry goods' and made good her retreat from the room. I am not a coward, gentlemen—yet, I am free to confess that my nerves were slightly agitated. Who can she be? What can she have wanted here? Were questions that I could not answer. Had I been a believer in ghosts, I should probably have gone down to the grave with the conviction indelibly impressed upon my mind that I had actually been in bed with one of the long-faced gentry?'

'Well, what took place then? Who was she?'

'Be patient, you shall know everything. The two young ladies before mentioned sat opposite to me at the table. I had a very faint suspicion that one of them was a party to the transaction, and in order to remove all doubts, the next morning at breakfast, I enquired:

'Miss B. shall I help you to a little of this omlet?'

'If you please, sir.'

'Will you have it *spoon fashion?*' said I carelessly.

The deep blush that mantled her handsome face told more plainly than words that she was my ghost of the preceding night. Having gone up without a light, she had mistaken my room for her own, and, but for the 'spoon fashion' stratagem, Segars would have probably discov-

...ved us in this respect. ... to be, we
add gentlemen, that the affair has a pleasant denouement. Miss B. and myself are ... engaged to be married. When the ... money takes place, you shall be present, and if you do not pronounce her the loveliest and most accomplished of her sex, then I will unhesitatingly admit that there is romance in the phrase 'spoon fashion.'

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 20, 1846.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

We trust that in addressing the following remarks to our friends in New Hanover, we will not be considered as in any way dictating to the voters of the county; nor, we hope, will we be taken as transcending the limits of our legitimate duty as a Democratic journalist. Our friends of the county are aware that the period is rapidly approaching when they will be called upon to select some individuals from amongst their number to represent the county in the next Legislature. They are also aware that harmony and concert of action, in selecting the candidates, is a very desirable object. Now we do not know that there is any reason to apprehend difficulties in the party, in the choice of men; but as we are aware of the fact that there is at least a portion of the former delegation who cannot be again induced to serve the people of New Hanover in the legislative halls of the State, and that, therefore, new men will have to be fixed upon, and as we have learned from free intercourse with a number of our friends, from various sections of the county, that there is some diversity of opinion with regard to the selection of men, we will take the liberty of making the following suggestions, trusting that they will be received in the like good spirit in which they are written.

In the first place, we propose that a Convention shall be held in the town of Wilmington, at the Court-house, on Tuesday night of our next Superior Court. This will be on the 27th of next month, (April.) We had at one time thought that it would better meet the views of our friends throughout the country, if this Convention were to be held at some central point in the country, but on reflection, and after consultation with a number of our country friends, we think Wilmington will be the most suitable point. That during Court week a good many of the people of the county will be here on their own business, and that they can at the same time attend the Convention. The object of this Convention, of course, will be to pitch upon suitable candidates for the next Legislature. Well, supposing our friends to favor the idea of holding the Convention, the next question is, how shall this Convention be constituted? On this point, we respectfully propose the following: that each Captain's district shall appoint two delegates, whose duty it shall be to attend the Convention in Wilmington, on Tuesday of Superior Court week, and there vote for such men, and obey such instructions as may be confided to them. And we would further suggest that the various companies should appoint alternates, who might take the place of the original delegates, should the latter, from any cause, be unable to attend the Convention. These delegates thus appointed, and possessing the requisite knowledge of the views and feelings of all portions of the county, would be enabled to select such a ticket as would meet, it is to be trusted, the wishes of every voter in the county. These delegates should bring with them a resolution of the meeting by which they were appointed, shewing such appointment, which would be evidence to the Convention that they are accredited delegates.

As we observed in the outstart, although we have no fears about any dissention in the party, still we think that the plan which we have hastily sketched in this article, is the only proper and legitimate one by which the views of the people of the county can be ascertained, with regard to who they wish bro't out as their candidates. We would therefore respectfully urge upon our friends in the county to be prompt in holding these primary meetings and appointing delegates. It will cost but little time and trouble, and will be frought with many advantages. There is nothing, even in counties like New Hanover, where the Democratic cause is overwhelmingly strong, which tends more to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious cause, so much as harmonious concert of action. The plan which we have proposed, if acted upon, cannot fail to secure this happy end. What say the people of New Hanover to this plan? We ask them to reflect upon it, and we have no doubt they will come to the same conclusion which we have. There is about six weeks before the 27th of April, ample time in which to hold the meetings. Let our friends then set to work, and we will have a Democratic ticket, in which every man in the county can say he had a hand in forming it.

☞Should our friends act upon these suggestions, we would request them to send in the proceedings of the district meetings for publication.☜

The Orphean Family.—This talented family have been delighting our citizens with their concerts during the past week. They drew full and respectable audiences, and we believe we only echo the sentiments of all those who visited their concerts, when we say that they gave universal pleasure and satisfaction.—Their style of singing is plain and unaffected. They are modest and unassuming, and cannot but win upon the good feelings of every community in which they may sojourn. We learn that they will visit Newbern and Raleigh in a few days, and we have no doubt they will meet with a hearty welcome in both places.

In the House of Representatives, the principal matter of importance during the ... week has been the discussion on the "River and Harbor Bill" said to effect. Our readers know our sentiments on this subject. They know that we are opposed to the general Government's making appropriations for works of internal improvements in the various States, whether with or without the consent of the said States. We will say, that we are surprised to see that some Democratic members of the House of Representatives go for the contemplated appropriations for internal improvement. We had thought that this question was long ago settled; that the Maysville Road veto had given it its quietus; but we suppose we are mistaken. The subject is again under discussion in the House, and we cannot take upon us to say what its fate will be. We will say, and that boldly, that the "River and Harbor Bill" is unconstitutional, and such as should be frowned upon by every states right Democrat, whether in or out of Congress Self interest however, is a powerful lever, and we would not be surprised if in this instance it will sweep every other consideration before it.

In the Senate, the libel of the Times to which we have elsewhere alluded, has occupied a portion of last week. The "special order" the "*Notice*," is still under discussion. On Monday last, Mr. Calhoun made his first speech on the question, which at his request is not, as yet, reported, as he intends preparing it for the press himself.—His remarks are said to have been on the compromise order. He is however, reported to be in favor of giving the notice in a modified shape. Mr. Haywood's speech made on the 4th and 5th instant, has not yet made its appearance, and we therefore, forbear making any remarks upon his course until we have seen it.

THE OREGON QUESTION--ITS PRESENT ASPECT.

It would seem that time has no effect in allaying the anxiety which is felt by all classes and all sections of the Union, with regard to the present and future aspect of this much vexed question. Our readers will remember that on the 9th of last month, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution by a vote of 163 against 54, instructing the President to give England the "twelve month's notice," for terminating the convention of joint occupation of August, 1827. They will also remember that the discussion in the Senate on this subject, had been postponed at the beginning of the session till the 10th of last month. On that day, the whole subject of our foreign relations was taken up, and has been since then up to the present moment, constantly under discussion. The principal questions involved in the discussion are, first, shall the notice be given? second, in what form, and when shall it be given? Various propositions are now before the Senate—some for authorising the President to give the notice when, in his wisdom, he may think such a step expedient—some postponing the period of giving the notice, till the end of the session—others again for giving it in plain direct language, and forthwith. There seems no doubt to exist on the minds of the best informed of those who have attentively watched the progress of events, nor have we any doubt ourself, but that the notice will be given in some shape or other. We think it should be given in the form in which Mr. Allen reported it from the committee on foreign relations. We have always, ever since the matter has been brought before the public mind, been of opinion that giving the notice is the very first and most essential step towards a final settlement of the question. We predict that before the twelve months would expire, the question would be amicably settled—forever put to rest. We do earnestly hope that the Senate will bring the debate to a close—we can see no good reason for the present procrastination. The matter has been discussed in every possible aspect, and we have no doubt every Senator has made up his mind how he is going to vote—why not then march up to the point at once. The country is in a feverish state of anxiety. It wishes to know what its Representatives on the floor of the national Legislature will do in the matter.

LIBEL OF SENATORS.

About ten days ago, a daily paper published at Washington City, called the "Daily Times," put forth to the world, in its columns, a series of the most treasonable charges against a large number of the members of the United States Senate, comprising all the Whigs and several Democrats. The principal of these charges were, that an intrigue was going on between certain Senators and the British Minister, the object of which was to compromise the rights and the honor of the United States, with regard to the settlement of the Oregon controversy—that that treasonable intrigue had been discussed, and that the treason had been finally resolved upon at the dinner table of Mr. Pakenham, around which, according to the allegations of the Times, these recreant Senators were congregated, and that a caucus had been held by the Whig Senators at which the British Minister was present, at which caucus it was resolved to force a vote on the Oregon question, previous to the sailing of the Caledonia, in order that she might carry out the result; which was, of course, to be favorable to England. This is the substance of the charges made by the editor of the Times. (Mr. H. H. Robinson.) Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, in his place in the Senate, quoted the offensive remarks of the Times, and denounced them as base and infamous libels. Subsequent to this, the charges were again reiterated under the editorial head of the Times, and a challenge to investigation given, the editor avowing that he would stand to prove each and every one of his statements. On the 12th, Mr. Jarnegan, of Tennessee, moved a committee of inquiry, consisting of five members, to investigate the matter and report. On Monday last, the 16th, this Committee, through their Chairman, made a report, in which they state that after the most patient & searching investigation they do not find one tittle of evidence to support any portion of the libellous publication of the "Times newspaper." They report that the whole is an infamous fabrication from beginning to end. The editor, publisher and reporters of the Times, have been expelled from the gallery of the Senate Chamber. A light punishment for so gross an outrage. Thus has ended this affair, which has appeared to us more like the enactment of a farce than the grave acts and doings of the most dignified body in the universe. Most certainly, we think, the investigation was not necessary to vindicate the character of the Senate from such flagitious charges. Most certainly, we think, the whole proceeding is calculated to lower the dignity of the Senate Chamber.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard of the 11th instant, that the Democratic of Raleigh District, in Wake county, have unanimously recommended to their brethren throughout the county, the name of W. W. HOLDEN as a candidate for the next Legislature. We wish our brother of the Standard all manner of success, in the good old county of Wake.

New Hampshire Election.—On the 10th instant, an election took place in New Hampshire for Governor, members of the State Legislature, and for one Congressman. The returns which have reached our office thus far, are anything but cheering for Democracy.—Eighty-nine towns have been heard from by our last accounts, and in these the Democratic falling off is considerable. It is to be feared that there will be no election of Governor by the people, as a majority of the whole vote cast is necessary to an election. The returns for the Legislature so far, are of such a complexion as to create some doubts as to whether that body will be Democratic. The "Union" of the 17th says, "The chances are against an election by the people; yet we still hope that the Legislature will be Democratic, although we frankly confess that we will await further returns with an interest not unmingled with anxiety."

We respectfully call attention to the advertisement of Mr. James Leonard, Blacksmith, which will be found on our fourth page. We take this opportunity to call the public attention to his advertisement, because we can speak what we *know to be true*, when we assert that Mr. L. is *one* of the best, if not the best *Smith* in this town. He has just finished a piece of work for us, equal to any we have seen come from the Northern factories.

New Paper.—On Tuesday last, the first number of a new whig paper, *The Commercial*, published in this place, reached our office. It is a neat sheet, small in size, and published three times a week.

Amongst those upon whom the degree of M. D., was confirmed at the late commencement of the New York Medical College, we find the following from North Carolina: W. D. Cowan, O. Hadley, E. F. Smallwood, T. J. Bryan, W. H. Moore, W. W. Harris, R. B. Hill, W. M. B. Brown, W. T. Sparrow, and M. E. Lazarus.

Andrew J. Donelson of Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Prussia, in place of Henry Wheaton, who has been recalled at his own request.

MAIL CHANGE.

We find the following in the Washington Union, of the 17th instant and republish it for the benefit not only of those who may have correspondence through the mail, but also for the information of those who may intend to travel, as well North as South.

"Change of the departure of the great New York mail, to take effect on the 15th of March instant:

Leave New York at	4 p. m.,	instead of	5 p. m.	
" Philadelphia	"10 p. m.,	"	"8 a. m.	next
" Baltimore	"6½ a. m. next day,	"	"5 p. m.	[day
" Washington	"9 a. m.,	"	"3 p. m.	next
" Richmond	"7 p. m.,	"	"1 p. m.	[day.
" Weldon	"3½ a. m. next day,	"	"10 p. m.	
" Charleston	"1 p. m. next day,	"	"9 a. m.	2d day [after.
" Augusta	"10 p. m.,	"	"7 p. m.	
" Montgomery	"6 p. m. 2d day after.	"	"6 p. m.	2d day [after.

This is a very important change, amounting to the gain of twenty-four hours in the despatch of the mails to Mongomery and to all points beyond, and to what will be substantially a business day's gain in speed to the points this side of Montgomery, Alabama."

The new mail schedule for carrying the great Southern Mail between New York and New Orleans, to which we called attention last month, went into operation on Monday last. Its first effects were felt here on Tuesday last. The Northern Mail, which hitherto has reached here from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., will henceforth arrive between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Housewifery.—We have had placed on our table a work bearing the following on its title page: "The improved Housewife, or book of receipts, with engravings for marketing and carving, by a married lady." We don't know that we ought to take upon ourself to speak of the merits of a work of this kind, inasmuch as we are not much versed in the subject on which it treats. We have seen it noticed favorably by our Northern exchanges. The publisher, Mr. Webster, is now in Wilmington, and offers the work for sale at $1 a copy.

Commerce of Wilmington.—Below we give the returns of the Inspectors, which will shew our readers the amount of Naval Stores and Timber which has been brought to Wilmington for the year ending March 9, 1846:—

Turpentine,	237,846 barrels.
Tar,	29,907 "
Timber,	44,284,287 feet.

This is a large increase in these articles.—We have estimated the value of these articles ...(but to the amount paid to the producer)—at ...

...ATCHMAN.

Daguerreotype Gallery.—A few days ago we paid a casual visit to the rooms of Mr. Humphrey the artist, who has taken the likenesses of so many of our citizens, by this, to us, still singular operation. We saw there the miniatures of many of our friends, all of which we recognized at the first glance. True we cannot say that they were all equally good. But the likeness in all was plain and palpable. What a singular operation this discovery of Daguerre is, which, in the short space of a quarter of a minute, can re-produce a miniature fac similie of the human face. Some of the "pictures" which we saw on Mr. Humphrey's table, looked to us exactly like steel engravings, colorless, of course, but every feature and every lineament faithfully portrayed. Those who wish to see exactly how they look, would, we think, do well to pay Mr. Humphrey a call.

Cumberland County.—We learn from the Carolinian of Saturday last, that a convention of Democratic delegates met in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the people of that county in the next Legislature. Twenty-five delegates were present on the occasion. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:—for the Senate, Dr. THOMAS N. CAMERON; for the Commons, Messrs. DUNCAN SHAW and GEORGE W. PEGRAM.

In the same paper, we see a card under the signature of THOMAS I. MIMMS, declaring himself a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Mimms is also a Democrat.

Mr. Madison's Papers.—We learn from the Union of the 12th inst., that the committee who were appointed on the part of Congress to investigate the unpublished papers of the Patriot Madison, has reported through its Chairman, Gen. Dromgoole, and recommends Congress to purchase them from Mrs. Madison, to whom they were bequeathed by her husband, their illustrious author. We trust Congress will act upon the recommendations of the report. The manuscripts, consisting of correspondence, political papers, &c., would be an invaluable acquisition to the political history of the Union.

From the New York Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET LIVERPOOL.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade Policy—Probable Dissolution of Paliament.

By the arrival of the ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, we have Liverpool papers to the 9th ultimo.

There is a great excitement in England, from apprehensions of a war on the Oregon question.

In cotton the demand has been good, and the previous prices have been fully sustained, and in some instances an advance of 1-8d was established.

The Corn Market is still dull, and prices nominal.

Bonded Flour could be had at 27s. for Philadelphia, and 28s. for Western Canal.

The Journals are generally pacific, and express an earnest desire for peace with the U. States.

The London Sunday Times of Feb. 8, in commenting on the commercial policy of England says, that the free trade propositions of Sir Robert Peel to be submitted next day will be highly interesting.

The monopolists do not present the strong phalanx which they did; but there is still a disposition to fight. It is supposed that Sir Robert Peel will have a majority of fifty.

The Sunday Times considers, with all the free traders voting with him, he could not have that majority, but there will be a majority probably of 20.

In the House of Lords the monopolists were the strongest, and in the house the Times thinks the measure will be defeated!

A dissolution of Parliament will follow!

In the new house, the majority in favor of repeal will be doubled. The Lords will not resist a second time, and it will pass.

Many of the *proxies* withdrawn from the Duke of Wellington, on the first blush of the new ministerial arrangement, had been returned to him.

No doubt is entertained, that four freetraders would, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, be returned from London. Of these, it is thought Mr. Cobden would be one.

In Parliament, Railway matters have engaged almost exclusive attention.

The Albion of the 9th reports the loss of the American ship Susquehannah, Cumming, on Mud Wharf—crew saved.

On the night of Saturday, 7th, the Barque Benj. Coolen, from Calloa, and 13 of her crew were lost on Taylor's beach near the Formby light.

Debate on O'Connell's motion, on the progress of famine and disease in Ireland, had been postponed until the 13th.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter, dated.

France.—The Paris papers of Thursday, of the 5th ult., are solely occupied with comments on the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day.

The debates in the French Chambers were concerning the expedition of Madagascar.

Liverpool Corn Market, Feb. 7th.—The market for free grain continues in a depressed state, which must be attributed to the still unsettled question of the corn laws. Few transactions have occurred in wheat since Tuesday; the best quality has maintained that day's price, but secondary samples have given way 1d to 2s per bushel.

Flour has met a moderately fair demand, but a small decline in value has had to be submitted to. Beans are 1s per quarter, and Barley 3d per bushel lower. No change, as regards Oats and Oatmeal, for which articles we have experienced a slow sale. Several transactions have occurred in Bonded Wheat and Flour, but at no better prices than were current last week.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday, Feb. 7.—The trade demand for cotton has been very extensive throughout this week, in the early part of which it was so freely supplied by holders of American, that last week's quotations were barely maintained; but during the last few days the market has become more firm, and closes with last week's rates fully maintained, and, in some instances, ¼d per lb. advance established. Egyptian is in moderate demand, and very abundantly supplied at former prices.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

...The news is not important, if we may judge from the imperfect files which we have received. The prominent feature in the news is the open canvassing of the question of erecting a constitutional monarchy in Mexico. This is the common theme of conversation at Vera Cruz, and in a late number of the Memorial Historica—the successor of El Siglo XIX—is an earnest article written to show, that monarchies are no more exempt from revolutionary disturbances than Republics. The question is illustrated from general history, and especially from that of Spain. The subject has evidently taken hold of men's minds seriously, and the probability of a revolution founded upon the desire of obtaining a stronger and more stable Government, was the town talk.

Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, awaiting instructions from Washington. Upon receiving his orders, a short interval would elapse before receiving the definite action of the Mexican Government; but we presume that the next arrival will inform us, either of Mr. Slidell's reception, or of his return to the United States.

An intelligent passenger by the Anax thinks there is scarcely a chance of war between the two countries; that Mexico, when it comes to the pinch, will receive our Minister with the best grace possible.

The Falmouth, St. Mary's and Porpoise, of the U. S. Gulf Squadron, were lying at Vera Cruz when the Anax left there on the 23rd. As we have before mentioned, the appearance of so large a force, when unexpected, alarmed the citizens of Vera Cruz not a little. When the Anax came out, she saw a vessel, supposed to be an American frigate, going into Vera Cruz. Can it have been the Raritan, which was reported as bound thither from Rio at our last accounts?

The Anax, we should mention, bro't $65,000 in specie, and twenty-four passengers.

The Mexican steamer Guadaloupe left Vera Cruz on the 22d ult., for Tampico, with 600 troops on board.

The Fr. steamer Teviot touched at Vera Cruz on the 16th, and proceeded on to Tampico. The same day, the Br. frigate which had been lying at Vera Cruz for some time, sailed for Halifax.

The barque Eugenia. Briscoe, for New York, and the schr. Water Witch, Tremis, for this port, were lying at Vera Cruz. Both were announced to sail on the 1st inst.

Don Angel Trias, the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, has resigned his office, after having refused adherence to the power of Paredes.

Robberies still continue very frequent in Mexico. One occurred on the 9th ult., directly opposite the National Palace, three thousand dollars in specie being stolen. The streets are patrolled by the military, but there is no efficient police.

So strained are the means of the Government in Mexico, that the clerks of the different Departments have not touched their pay since the new order of things. The Secretary of the Treasury, having recovered from a temporary illness, is urged to give his attention to this needy class, if he would prevent great distress.

A new paper, El Boletin Militar, assures the public that Gen. D. Juan Alvarez has not disposed of anything belonging to the expedition to the Californias, as had been charged against him. Such things do happen sometimes in Mexico!

Gen. Ampudia does not appear to have moved further than Celaya, on his march to the army of the North. Some scandalous reports had been in circulation about him, but one paper contradicts them.

On the 6th ult., Gen. Paredes reviewed the troops of the capital, and there was a brilliant sham fight on the occasion. In returning to town in the evening, several accidents happened. One poor fellow was run over and trampled by the cavalry.

A daily paper, named the Tiempo, printed in the city of Mexico, had on the 12th ult., published an article containing principles of a character diametrically opposite to those of republicanism: it openly advocates monarchy. Private letters received at Vera Cruz announce that the popular feeling was so much roused on the occasion that the editor and publisher of the Tiempo were obliged to leave the city and take refuge in Cuernavaca. The papers in general concur in the opinion that the President *ad interim*, Paredes, is bound to make an effort to re-conquer Texas, for the sake of consistency, as it was almost solely for the remissness of Herrera, in not beginning the "Texas campaign," that the revolution at San Luis Potosi began.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, which arrived at this port yesterday, 36 hours from Galveston, we have received our files of Texan papers, from which we make up the following summary of news:

The people of Corpus Christi have great objections to the movement of the army to the Rio Grande, and they have even gone so far as to question the right of the United States to the territory between their village and the river; besides which they have been guilty of certain other outrages, unpardonable in a civilized community, and which are thus described in the Corpus Christi Gazette.

"The contemplated removal of the troops has created a postic fever, which nothing but 'low diet and quietness' will cure. Eleven cases of this contagious disease in one day! God help us."

They have the "first drummer in Europe," and the "Swiss Bell Ringers" at their theatres, and are doing several plays with great *eclat*.

The same paper states that on the morning of the 19th, a man named Hiram Ackley was found dead in Front street. The deceased came by his death from drunkenness and cold.

Efforts are making at Galveston to sink Artesian wells, and it is confidently believed that they will succeed.

Mr. Snyder has been elected Mayor of Galveston, having received 112 votes out of 252—Mr. Allen, the former Mayor, having but 90. A. C. Crawford and Oscar Farrish were elected Aldermen in the 1st Ward—one tie; N. I. Maynard, J. H. Bennett, and H. A. Cobb, elected in the 2d Ward; J. M. Jones, W. C. Byrne and A. Officier, elected in the 3d Ward.

Later from Austin.—The bill for delivering to the United States the public property named in the Joint Resolutions passed the Senate without opposition, and was probably acted on in the Lower House, on Monday the 2d—on which day the election of Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer was to be held.

The election of U. S. Senator took place on the 30th. Only one ballot was had, and the following was the result:—Gen. Rusk received 70 votes, Gen. Houston 57, and

4 were scattering. Expresses were immediately dispatched to them with their commissions, and they will doubtless repair to the city of Washington without delay.

The candidates for the lower House of Congress from the Western Congressional District, are—Col. Wm. G. Cook, (late Collector,) Bexar county; Col. S. M. Williams, Galveston county; Hon. T. Pilsbury, Brazoria county; Gen. J. M. Lewis, Montgomery county; Gen. Megginson, do.; Gen. T. J. Green, Brazoria county; Hon. R. M. Williamson, Washington county, is also spoken of.

The Hon. J. Hemphill, as Chief Justice, Abner S. Lipscomb and Hon. R. T. Wheeler, have been appointed and confirmed as Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Galveston News, 3d inst.

PENITENTIARY.

The much talked of "statistics" on the subject of Penitentiaries, which Gov. Graham was to collect and lay before the people, and which was to convince them that we in this State should adopt the system, will be found on our first page. The people can read and judge for themselves; but for one, we must be permitted to enter our protest against this one-sided investigation of Gov. Graham. We do not say this to array partizan feeling against the Governor; but merely to show that the question itself has been handled by an advocate who is desirous of presenting it in the most favorable light. We do not desire to see this question mixed up with politics. It should be decided upon its naked merits.

But even by Gov. Graham's showing, every State where the system of Penitentiary labor has been adopted, has found it more or less a tax upon the people, except Connecticut. And it is not stated, as must have been well known to Gov. G., that in most of the States, the Penitentiary and its management has been and continues to be, the source of the most bitter contention between the two political parties. In Georgia and Virginia this is particularly the case. The patronage of the Penitentiary is looked to as a source of party strength and emolument, while every thing connected with its management is magnified to either build up or pull down the respective parties. We want no such bone of contention in this State.

As to the cost of building a Penitentiary, we think Gov. Graham with his "estimates," is wide of the mark. No State that we have heard of, has built one for less than $100,000. That was the estimate in the bill which was before our last Legislature; and instead of coming down to $30,000, we venture the assertion, that if the people were to decide in favor of establishing one in this State, the cost in the end would not be less than half a million of dollars. How was it with our State House? The people were told at the start, that $75,000 or $100,000, would be all sufficient; but the work once commenced, and the bill run up to over half a million, and the expense is not yet done with, for the lot is not yet enclosed. Thirty thousand dollars would not lay the foundation, even, of a Penitentiary. We are sorry Gov. G. did not give the actual cost of the different Penitentiaries.

But even admitting as true, all that is said in favor of the system—that it would cost but $30,000, and that a small profit might possibly be made from the labor of the convicts in the course of time, where are we to get the money to build one? The State is already in debt near a million of dollars on account of the Rail Roads;—the Treasury is empty, and to get the money, we must either go farther in debt by borrowing, or increase the taxes upon the people. And we must do this, too, to enter upon a system, to say the very least of it, of doubtful policy. Are the people prepared for this? We shall take up the subject again.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

The Spring Trade.—The Spring trade has opened in this city with a very cheering prospect of a heavy and profitable business. Baltimore has, for several days past, been filled with strangers, crowding the hotels, and causing an almost universal rush of business among our wholesale merchants and jobbers. The stock of goods already in store, both foreign and domestic, whether of dry or fancy goods, queensware, hardware, shoes, &c., &c., with others constantly arriving, has giving great satisfaction to the country dealers, as it is admitted to be fully equal to any display that can be found in the northern cities. This is the first season, indeed, that Baltimore has fully and thouroughly entered in a successful competiton with New York and Philadelphia, and the advantages afforded her by both nature and art favor the success of the undertaking. In New York at the present time the streets and pavements continue blocked up with mud and snow, whilst her canals are still ice-bound. Philadelphia, also, is steaming with mud and snow water, and her canals similarly blockaded to those of New York. Baltimore, however, stands free from all those drawbacks. Her communication with the West and South is wholly uninterrupted, whilst her streets are not only clear of snow and ice, but are as dry and clean as the carpet of a New York hotel. These considerations, in connection with the fact that goods are sold as cheap here as elsewhere, and that several days time, with the expense of travel and freight, can be saved by laying in supplies in this market, is causing the universal pressure of business which our merchants are now experiencing, and we may add enjoying.

The trade with the South is also rapidly increasing, which may be presumed to be one of the effects of the establishment of a line of packets with Wilmington, N. C.

Baltimore Sun.

A Threatened Famine in Ireland.—In the British House of Commons on the 28th of January, Mr. J. O'Connell stated that Ireland was within three or four weeks of the famine, and that a famine in that country was always attended by that dreadful scourge, the typhus fever. The London Times of Feb. 5th also says:

"There appears to be no longer a doubt that an almost universal famine is about to visit Ireland. Such is the dire reality which has loomed upon us through the mist of Irish rumor and English incredulity these four or five months, and which is now too distinct and too palpable to be any longer denied. But the worst feature of the case, is the almost utter absence of resource. A dreadful visitation of nature is aggravated by the imperfect character of our social institutions. It is impossible to hit on a remedy which shall not run into abuse, or into a vicious precedent, and perhaps, to a great extent, nullity itself and perpetuate the misery it affects to cure."

The Commissioners to investigate the condition of Ireland, say it appears from undoubted authority, that of 32 counties in Ireland, not one has escaped failure of the potatoe crop—of 130 poor law unions, not one is exempt—of 2,058 electoral divisions, above 1,400 are certainly reported as having suffered."

An English lady of high family, at Boulogne, lately separated from her husband, has changed her religion, being resolved, she says, to avoid his company in this world and the next!

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to friend a at Washington for the Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of the work under his charge during the year ending November, 1845. From this document we make the following extract in relation to the Coast of North Carolina:

"SOUTHERN SECTION, No. II.

"*The coast of North Carolina.* The work here has been begun by the employment of two parties as early in autumn as the weather would permit; the one in preparation for measuring a base line, the other in a primary triangulation of Albemarle sound. The work is fairly begun, and will be followed up as vigorously as the appropriation will admit.

"1. As there is no doubt but that, in surveying the southern coast of the United States, the frequent measurement of base lines will necessarily be resorted to, I have been desirous to supply an apparatus more portable than the one formerly used in the work, and combining certain other advantages. Among these are, that the length of the apparatus is invariably at different temperatures; that the bars have equal absorbent powers for heat, and are in one single piece; that they are supported so as to be stiffened laterally as well as horizontally, while capable of free motion; that they are enclosed in a way which prevents sudden changes of temperature, while the covering part of the aparatus gives stiffness; that the aparatus is supported at two points only, and is easily moveable in the different directions required for adjustment in measuring.—I expected also to apply Bessel's contact apparatus in measuring, thereby to render the measurement so easy and rapid that its repetition, which is always desirable, might be made without expending too much time; but time has not sufficed for this, and I have been necessarily, by the same circumstance, limited to the use of one set of bars, instead of two, which I expected to have employed to facilitate the measurement. The general conditions to be fulfilled by the apparatus, and general description of its construction, were given to Mr. William Wurdeman, mechanician to the coast survey, to fill up the details.—This was satisfactorialy done, and the work commenced in August last. With great effort, the apparatus was prepared for use by the 22d of November. The preliminary trials for the invariable length and for the comparison of the length of the bars (six metres) with the standard metre of the French committee of weights and measures, were made by me personally, with the assistance of Lieutenant A. A. Humphreys and Mr. Joseph Saxton.

"Before the completion of my work at Blue hill station in Massachusetts, assistant Boutelle was sent to re-examine the site for the base, a reconnoissance for which was made in 1843, by assistant J. C. Neilson, under the direction of assistant Ferguson, to determine definitely its location, to run the line, to make a series of levels so as to determine the best grades for the work, to erect signals at the extremities, to make a preliminary measurement with a chain, and in general to prepare for the final measurement of the base. These operations were nearly completed by the close of November, when I reached the side of the base, to examine the line and fix upon the terminations. The work of Mr. Boutelle had been both diligently and skillfully executed.

"The very low state of water in the Dismal Swamp canal, unprecedented at this season of the year, has interposed difficulties and delays in the transmission of the apparatus; but unless the season should prove unusually unpropitious, I expect to proceed at once with the measurement of the base. The only circumstance which can cause the postponement of the measurement until the close of winter, will be an unusually wet season covering the sand flats, over which the line passes, with rain water. Should this occur, the triangulation from the ends of the base will be made to precede the measurement.

"2. *The primary or main triangulation* of Albemarle sound was commenced early in November by assistant Neilson. A small vessel was hired for the use of the party, in order to facilitate the work. This party will probably be able to keep the field until January, and to recommence work in March; so that considerable progress may be expected within the present year.

"There is no part of our coast the peculiar features or which render accurate and minute surveys more necessary than this. The broad sounds are traversed by channels in which alone the requisite draught of water for vessels even of moderate size is to be had, and these are imperfectly explored, out of the ordinary track. Any facilities of navigation which would open more readily the corn growing region of North Carolina to a market, would add much to the wealth of the country. Accurate charts would thus, directly and indirectly, in their bearing upon the improvements required, be of great advantage to this part of the country.

"It is therefore very desirable to follow up the primary work already described by employing a secondary or territory triangulation party, and the topographical and hydrographical parties required; and this will be done as far as the means put at our disposal will allow. It would be manifestly improper to cease working on any of the sections of the survey which have been in progress, to take up new sections, for this would prevent the fruits of the work from being soon realized; but I am sincerely anxious to diffuse the benefits of the work over a large extent of our country at a very early day, and this can be done by a small increase of the appropriation. In pressing this, I do so, not that it will benefit those engaged in the work, or will lead to the employment of others; but simply that it may benefit the agriculture, commerce, and navigation of the whole country, in which the whole country is directly interested; and that it may furnish, as fast as possible, means to prevent or diminish the waste of life and property which now annually occurs upon our coast.

The very latest Yankee invention that we have seen (says the New Haven Register,) is a patent spring *fish-hook*: By a very delicate but ingenious machinery, as soon as a fish attempts to nibble the bait on the hook, a second hook comes down and catches him in the back of the head, and he is a "gone sucker." An acquaintance of ours, has tried it in a trout brook, with great success. It is a regular *trap*.

An Elegant Extract.—Here is an elegant extract from a Western paper:

"It is easy to see when a girl thinks much of her beau, for whenever he approaches her *she sorter lean up to him like a sick kitten to a hot brick.*"

To take Scorch Marks out of Linen.—Linen is sometimes scorched or browned in the getting it —when this is the case, such marks may be removed by the following process—To a hint of vinegar add the juice of three onions, half an ounce of soap rasped down, two ounces of fullers earth, half an ounce of lime and half an ounce of pearlash; boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and lay some of it on the scorched part, suffering it to dry; on repeating this process for one or two washings the mark will be removed, and the linen remain without any additional damage.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday, 9 o'clock, P. M.

We have merely time this week to state to our readers through a postscript, that the Democratic Central Committee have nominated for Governor

James B. Shepard,

of Wake county. The Standard of Wednesday, contains the letter of the Committee, tendering the nomination to Mr. Shepard, together with his letter of acceptance. The Standard also contains a number of appointments made by Mr. Shepard, amongst them one for Wilmington, on the 9th of May next. We have only time simply to make the announcement this week. We will give the whole in our next.

The Great Gale on the Atlantic.—The gale of this winter and spring is believed to have been the most terrific and protracted tempest that ever swept the Atlantic—continuing with little or no intermission for over 45 days.—This is the opinion of the oldest mariners.—Accounts of the consequences of this disastrous and unparalelled weather, not only near the American coast, but far to the eastward, are coming in hourly—and the wrecks, loss of life and property, and the injuries and sufferings of crews, are being already reported to numbers heretofore unheard of. The New York Tribune in speaking of the delayed packets from Europe, says:—

Our fleet of over-due packets, which have been for a month beyond their usual time, beating and staggering about the ocean, now enveloped with ice, now looking like huge gems in process of chrystalization, and anon reeling off through ten or twenty degrees of latitude to the South for the purpose of getting thawed out. Icebergs, snow storms and fierce hurricanes have beset these vessels on every side, and the sea every now and then swept over their decks, dashed in their bulwarks, carried away their boats and left the crew helpless and freezing. Masts, rigging and sails were carried away daily and nightly, and the sailors, officers and passengers have been exposed to indescribable hardships, for a dreary period, which cannot be contemplated without shrinking. But these excellent vessels with their gallant Captains and crews have, so far as they have yet been heard from, fully maintained the reputation which their successful contest with winds and waves have heretofore won for them.

The Recent Storm.—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday, says:—"We are informed upon reliable authority, that the destruction consequent upon the late gale in those counties and islands bordering on the coast, from Cape Henry to Currituck Inlet, has been without precedent in the recollections of the oldest citizens in those portions of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and while we deeply sympathise with the inhabitants on account of the heavy losses sustained among their cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., we are gratified in being able to announce that but one human being, and he a resident of one of the small islands contiguous to Nott's Island, has perished, whether by cold or drowning we are not informed. The rumor in circulation of the drowning of fifty families, (the entire population) on Nott's Island, we are pleased to communicate, is entirely without foundation, not a human being have perished on the island during the gale."

Duelling.—The Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which assembled at Natchez on the 19th ult., unanimously adopted a preamble and several resolutions on the subject of duelling.—The following are the two first resolutions:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That this barbarous relic, the offspring of the savage custom of 'trial by combat,' being neither a test of courage nor a fair abjudication of questions at issue, should be discouraged by all true and worthy masons.

"Resolved, That as masons, we hereby promise to use every means in our power to abolish the false code of honor, and now call upon our brethren throughout the Union to aid us in effecting this desirable end."

Comparative Prudence.—An old gentlemen, who was paying his addresses to a young lady, one day said to her. "From our approaching union, my dear, I prognosticate unbounded happiness: your age and my prudence will be approved by all the world." "That may be, sir, (replied the lady,) but what will all the world say to *your* age and *my* prudence?"

A Dutchman having suddenly lost an infant son of whom he was very fond, thus vented his insconsolable grief over the corpse of the child—"I don't see what did make him tie. He was so fat as butter; I wouldn't hat him tie for three dollarsh."

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—March 14.

Cotton—The inquiry during yesterday was good, some 1300 bales changed hands, and the market exhibited much firmness at its close. The operations of the week have been principally for Northern account and for France. We have altered our figures to correspond with the improvement noticed above; and now quote inferior and ordinary 6½ a 6¾; middling to middling fair 7¼ a 7¾; fair to fully fair 8 a 8½; good fair and fine 8¾ cents. The receipts since our last are 5043 bales, and the sales in the same time are as follows:—16 a 6; 63 at 6 7-16; 27 at 6½; 124 at 9⅜; 115 at 6⅝; 482 at 6¾; 454 at 7; 148 at 7⅛; 462 at 7¼; 388 at 7⅜; 1160 at 7½; 715 at 715 at 7⅝; 235 at 7¾; 419 at 7⅞; 400 at 8; 160 at 8¼, and 253 bales at 8½c. The deficiency in the receipts, it will be seen, on reference to the proper head, is 348,000 bales.—There has been a fair demand for long Cotton during the week, and about 350 bales have been sold; and the inferior to good qualities have been taken at prices ranging from 18 to 25; middling fine and fine 27 a 33; extra fine from 35 to 55, and upwards. In the foregoing quotations Maines and Santees are of course included.

Rice—We stated in our report of the 7th inst, that there had been a steady demand for this article, during the week just brought to a close at full prices; but on Saturday last, and early in the present week, there was one, if not more additional buyers in the market, for European account, who was occasionally compelled to pay an advance in order to secure certain parcels; but within a few days the market has been languid, and closed, yesterday, heavy at the quotations given last Saturday morning. The transactions of the week reach about 1500 tierces, at extremes from 3¾ to 4¼; the bulk of the operations, however, have been at prices ranging from 3¾ to $3¾ per hundred. Our quotations will give a fair index of the state of the market. The receipts of the week are 891 tierces.

Rough Rice—The transactions in Rough Rice, for the past fortnight, have been light, owing to the difficulty among dealers in relation to prices. The sales during the week are 7000 bushels at 85 and 90 per bushel.

Grain—The receipts of Corn since our last are 11,500 bushels North Carolina, which, with the exception of a cargo of 3,000 bushels of superior quality, passed into second hands within the range of our quotations. Some 739 sacks Western have also been received, the bulk of which was ordered for the interior. We quote this description, nominally, 68 a 70c per bushel. Of Peas 4000 bushels have reached the market since our last, and sold within the range of our figures, to which we would refer. No Oats has come to hand, and we have erased former quotations. There is nothing doing in Hay.

Bacon—Some 150 hhds Bacon, principally Shoulders and Sides, Western and North Carolina have been sold in small lots during the week, as follows:—Shoulders 6 a 6½; Sides 7 a 7¼c per lb.

Lard—The demand during the week has been limited to small parcels Baltimore, Western and North Carolina, to the trade at prices ruling from 7½ to 8c.

Pork—There was a sale of 50 bbls prime Western at $11 per bbl; and 50 do Mess do $12 per bbl.

Salt—The 2000 sacks reported as the receipt of the previous week, have been selling from on shipboard at $1,06 per sack. Since our last, an additional 2000 sacks have been received, which are held higher, but none has been sold.

Sugar—The transactions from first hands during the week have been confined exclusively to Louisiana description, of which some 216 hhds have come to hand. The sales reach 70 hhds at prices ranging from 6 to 7¾c. according to quality.

NEW YORK MARKET—March 14.

Naval Stores—Generally are very dull, and we somewhat reduce our quotations, to conform to the small sales being made. There is but little demand for Tar or Spirits Turpentine. Rosin is nominal; and for Turpentine, our present quotation is the highest rate, [$4 50,] with a very small demand.

Salt—Liverpool is very dull, and prices if anything rather lower; three or four invoices Coarse and Fine, about 5500 sacks, have changed hands at about our quotations. There is no Turks Island in first hands, and by the last accounts there was none at that Island.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, February 7, 1846.

Cotton—Since the departure of the steamer, the demand has become active. Sales for the week ending 6th inst, 46,280 bales including 7000 on speculation, and 700 for export. Prices are very firmly supported, but we can make no change in our quotations, with the exception of raising fair Orleans ¼d per lb. Sales to-day amount to 5000 bales including 1000 on speculation.

Grain and Flour—The Corn market is still dull, and prices nominal. Bonded Flour could be had at 27s for Philadelphia, and 28s for Western Canal.

Naval Stores—500 bbls Turpentine have been sold, but the exact rate is not reported. A small parcel of American Tar went at 16s 6d per bbl.

Rice—Has been in better demand, and 6000 bags Bengal sold at 15s per cwt.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, February 7, 1846.

Cotton—The market all the week has been very dull, and owing to the financial crisis, and a desire to realize prices have receded f.1. The sales are 5709 bales, including 2958 New Orleans at f.53,50 a f.78; 595 Mobile, f.57 a f.72; 1953 Upland, f.55 a f.73,50; and 145 Sea Island, f.165 a f.300. Stock: 54,000 bales.

Rice—Considerable animation in Carolina, and 892 tcs being nearly all here, were run off at f.34 a f.36, an advance of f 2.

Wheat and Flour—Owing to the high rate of Bread Stuffs, the import duty on Flour is now reduced to 54c per 100 kil; 100 bbls American were sold for our colonies at f.34 per bbl in bond.

Map of Texas, Oregon, and California.—A few copies of Mitchill's new Map of Texas, Oregon & California may be had at the Journal office. The above work is well gotten up, and has been highly commended by the American press generally. We have but a few copies, and those desirous to procure a copy would do well to call soon.

MARRIED,

Near Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by James Carrell, Esq., Mr. Barnett Brock, to Miss Catharine Matilda Herring.

In Richmond, Va., on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Dr Empie, Dr. Wm. H. Hill, of Wilmington, to Miss Ann Smith Empie, daughter of Dr. Empie.

Near Fayetteville, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Shipp, Mr. John Smith, of Cumberland county, to Miss Eliza S., daughter of Thomas C. Blake, Esq.

In Wayne county, Tenn., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Morriss, Mr. Geo. G. Lynch, of this place, to Miss Emma Whitaker, formerly of Halifax county, in this State.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 12th ult., Mr. James Moore, aged about 70. In the same county, on the 20th ult., Mr. Lewis Moore, aged about 50.

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., of Pneumonia, Lawrence Long, aged about 17 years.

At the residence of Mrs. George Kirk, in Stanly county, on the 2d inst., John Giles, Esq., of Salisbury, aged about 65 years.

A GOOD CHANCE.

THE undersigned, in consequence of declining health, offers for sale the office of the Clarksville Herald. He has been advised by Medical gentlemen to pursue a more active life, and in order to do so, a bargain in the Herald may be had. The paper has been in operation not more than nine months, and such has been its patronage, that we unhesitatingly pronounce it fairly established. The amount of job work afforded by the town and adjacent country, is nearly sufficient to keep up the office, to say nothing of the advertising, which will show for itself. But we would remark, that we have charged on our book for advertising alone, for the time we have been in operation, the snug little sum of Two Hundred Dollars.

The Press is a Washington patent, (iron) cost $250 in New York—the Roller working in the rear—nearly new. The Types are sufficient to print a paper the size of the Richmond Enquirer; together with a large assortment of fancy and job type, all of which are new. A young and spirited Democrat would do well here, by practising economy. Address the editor by letter or otherwise.

We shall continue its publication until placed into the hands of a true Republican.

W. WHITAKER, Jr.

Clarksville, M20, 1846.

☞Our brethren of the press, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers.

Flower and Garden Seeds,

FRESH and Genuine, growth of 1845. Raised and put up by the Shakers of Enfield, Ct. For sale by D. W. WOOD.

M20, 1846 27-tf

Classical School.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Wilmington & vicinity, that the second term of this institution will commence on Monday March 24th, 1846, at the Masonic Hall. Pupils will be instructed in all the various branches preparatory to entering any class in College. The School will be continued at Smithville during the Summer. Those wishing to apply, may see him either at the Hall, or Mrs. Hill's boarding house, where farther particulars and the best of references will be given.

Terms per quarter of eleven weeks.

Common English branches, $7 00
Higher English branches and the Classics, 10 00

FRANKLIN WEBSTER, A. B.

March 20 1846 27-tf

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday

Mrs E Ashe,	N C	L A Galloway,	N C
Wm H Haywood,	do	N H Murphy,	do
Wm S Ashe,	do	M G Allen,	do
J K Hill,	do	W F England,	S C
C Montague,	do	W Gaskins,	Va
J G Hill,	do	John Kennedy,	N C
W Warwick,	N Y	Owen Hansley,	do
B Grist,	N C	P Stant,	Ala
N M Hill,	do	A M Laspeyre,	N C
H W Burgwin,	do		
F J Botts,	Charleston	S T Pickens, to Brunswick	
E Toomer, lady, two children and servant,	Geo	A Niles,	New Hanover
Capt McKeever,		J Stevenson,	Phila
R C Beidon,	Fayette, N C	Wm Foley,	New Hanover
D Murphy,	Sampson	J C McFarlan,	N Hanover
Geo Logan,	Geo	W F Bridgers,	
John Cooke,	Phil	J Wardell,	
O Blanding,	Charleston	G A Moore,	New Hanover
W Blanding,	do	J Bishop,	do
Johnston,	Ala	J H Birdsey,	Brunswick
Lewis,	Michigan	W Murphy,	do
Fleming,	Phila	G S Gilchrist,	Robeson
A E Ashmoner,	do	W M Peck,	N Y
Wm F McRee,	Ala	M Tooner,	Va
D DuPree,	Raleigh	W S Andrews,	Baden
J Gregory,	Goldsboro'	W A Cumming,	do
J C Holmes,	Clinton	A Nizon,	New Hanover
G V Strong,	Sampson	Gaskins,	Va
W A Strong,	do	N F Nizot,	New Hanover
W L P Steele,	Wayne	Col Anderson,	Wayne
Benj'n F Ashton,	Fayette	Capt H Bingham,	Brunswick
M Marchinson,	Tenn	J A Everett,	Richlands, N C
J Griswold,	Wayne	A Horton,	N Y
S Singleton,	Goldsboro'	S Chandler,	Boston
A F Newkirk,	N Hanover	G W Collier,	Wayne
Charles P Brown, lady and son,	N Y	S Broome,	Onslow
N T Higbee and lady,	Albany, N Y	J S Hussey,	Duplin
Orphean Family,	Me	J Kinsey,	Geo
		A W Hurst,	Duplin
		D Russell,	Brunswick
		W D Hicks,	Phila

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	8	a	8½
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	7¾
Western,	—	a	—
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	14	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	60	a	70
" Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6¼
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	90	a	1 00
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	
Western,		a	
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11 50	a	12 00
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber,	5 50	a	6 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	22	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	4 00
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard, half price			
Tar,		a	1 65
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	60
Sp. Turpt.		a	60
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	65		70
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 50	a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 25	a	4 50
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	45	a	50
Liverpool, sack,	1 10	a	1 15
SOAP,	4	a	5½
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,		a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	27	a	31
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16 —
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 —	a	10 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7
loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	¾	" "
" " Boston,	¾	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 12½ per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $8 a $8 50 per m.

To Boston and Philadelphia, Naval Stores, 40 cents per bbl.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 19.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, sales to-day for Soft $4, and for Hard $3, clear of extra which is equivalent to $4 05 and $3 05 in the water—Tar $1 65 last sales. We understand a sale of Spirits Turpentine was made yesterday at 65 cts. cash, but we do not give this as the market value. Our quotations must be considered nominal for the present, no sales of Rosin to report.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—We have to remark that sales are very dull. The market is well supplied with both articles. We refer to quotations for the state of the market up to its close to-day.

STAVES—Are not brisk at $8 to $10 for rough, and $10 for dressed Red Oak hhd.

SUGARS—A lot in store of good New Orleans, is offered at 6¾c.

HAY—Sales at auction of 47 bales at 87½ cts. per cwt.

RICE—No sales to report.

CORN—No arrival since last report. Our quotations represent last sales.

SALT—There has been no arrival since our last weeks remark. Lots in store small, and held at 50 cts.

We refer to our quotations above for a fair criterion of the market.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

March 11—brig Hesphian, G Rose, Spotten, New York, to E Dickinson.

12—schr Alaska, Purnell, New York, 36 hours, to C D Ellis & Co.

schr A F Thorn, Sanford, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Dart, Somers, Fall River, to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Monsoon, Mosquitto, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

schr Samuel Hyman, Davis, Hyde county, corn, to Brown & DeRosset.

13—schr Suffolk, Adkins, New York, to G W Davis.

14—brig Telos, Lampheer, Boston, to Russell & Gammell.

brig Samuel Potter, McKenzie, Havana, to Brown & DeRosset.

schr E S Powell, March New York, 4 days, to G W Davis. On Thursday at 12 o'clock, about 30 miles South and West of Lookout, fell in with the brig Pinta, of Portland, Maine, abandoned.—Had balance reef mainsail and fore spencer set, flag flying, union down; rudder gone, but no other injurry to the vessel discoverable. Long boat missing. Cargo, of molasses, undisturbed. By the Log it appeared that she left Havana on the 25th February, for New York. Capt. M put on board his second mate and two men, and the Pinta kept company with the E S Powell to New Inlet, from whence she was brought up by a Steamer. All her papers, and a large number of letters for different parts of the United States, were found on board. The last entry on the Logbook reads thus: "March 10th, 12 M.; a very heavy gale and sea, hove to under three reefed mainsail Latitude by dead reckoning 33° 27'." Her cargo consists of 269 hhds and 40 tierces of molasses, a part on deck. She is lying at the warf, awaiting the action of the Court of Admiralty.

15—Barque Saranac, Carlton, Charleston, to J Hathaway & Son.

17—schr Express, Hatchell, New York, to Brown & DeRosset.

18—schr Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

March—12 schr Heroine, Loker, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

13—brig Anawon, Swasey, Liverpool by J Hathaway & Son.

14—schr Geo. Klotts, Beatty, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Samuel Hyman, Davis, Hyde county, by Brown & DeRosset.

Packet schr J D Jones, Cole, New York, by R W Brown.

schr Josephine, Latourette, New York, by R W Brown

schr Shylock, Crocker, Wilmington, Del., by Russell & Gammell.

18—brig Sam'l N Gott, Gray, Surinam, by E Dickinson.

brig Frances Louisa, Soule, Boston, by E Dickinson.

schr Ruth Thomas, Amsbury, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by E Dickinson.

schr Suffolk, Adkins, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

schr Ustaloga, Flitner, Porto Rico, by G W Davis.

schr Wm. Hart, Gandy, Delaware, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Olive, Smith, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

19—brig Marcellus, Sproul, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis.

schr A F Thorn, Sanford, New York, by C D Ellis & Co

brig Edward Blake, Wheeler, Boston, by C D Ellis & Co.

20—schr Dart, Somers, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

QUARANTINE TAKEN OFF.—The Commissioners of Navigation for the port of Wilmington, have rescinded the order which imposed quarantine on all vessels arriving here from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in consequence of the existence of the Small Pox in those cities.

brig Sea Flower, of and from Providence, for this port, before reported discovered on one of the reefs near Bermuda, abandoned, and taken into B., was run down while lying to in a gale of wind, Jan 18, lat. 36, lon, 69, by ship Hope, of Boston, since arrived at Liverpool. Capt. Allen and crew were taken off by the Hope.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1846.

Charles McNorten, guardian, to James Monroe McNorten and others. } Petition for partition of Lands.
vs.
The heirs of John Westbrook.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at our next Court, to be held at Whiteville on the second Monday in May next, then and there to answer said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Teste, Wm. MILLICAN, Clerk.

M20, 1846 27-6t

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

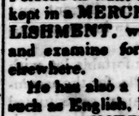
In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate. Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgements.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

BLOODSTOCK.



THE well known, full blood Race Horse, will stand the ensuing spring at my Stables, at the Rock Spring, at $20 and $30, and $10 to Ensure. DAVID THALLY.

M20, 1846 27-6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

The North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer will copy three weeks and forward accounts to this office.

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at auction, on Thursday, 2d April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Shaw's corner, a valuable female slave.

J. & E. ANDERSON, Ex'rs.

March 13, 1846 26-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the March Term, 1846, of New Hanover County Court, taken administration of the estate of Anthony D. Bordeaux, dec'd, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred of a recovery.

GEORGE DAVIS, Adm'r.

March 13, 1846 26-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at the residence of the late Anthony D. Bordeaux, in New Hanover county, all the

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Provisions, &c. &c.,

belonging to his estate, on a credit of six months; purchasers giving bond with good security, according to law.

At the same time all the NEGROES belonging to the estate will be hired out until the first January, 1847.

GEO. DAVIS, Adm'r.

March 13, 1846 26-3t

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 28 inches diameter, 3 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate NEGRO fellow between 18 and 19 years of age. Apply at the Journal Office for terms.

M20, 1846 27-3t

CADDIS B. LUCK'S

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,

Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

Drawings received every day at 1 o'clock.

UNPARELLELED LUCK AT LUCK'S

Lucky Office.

The cry is—what's the matter? The answer is—the people have found out all prices are in the hands of "LUCK."

The following GRAND SCHEMES are presented to my friends of North Carolina, and all others who are in want of "MONEY!"

Days on which the drawings of the following Schemes will be received at my office:

THE GRAND SCHEME

For Friday, the 27th—Pokomoke class 55.

$12,000! 4,000! &c.

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For Saturday the 21st,—Pokomoke class 56.

$8,000! 2,000, &c.

Tickets $2, halves 1; quarters 50 cents.

Also, Pokomoke class 57; Capitals 12,000, 4,000, &c

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For Monday, 23d.

$30,000! 12,000! 100 of 1,000!

Grand consolidated Lottery, Class No 12, to be drawn on Saturday, March 21st, 1846. 75 Nos., 12 drawn.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of			$2,500
1 " of	12,000	1 " of			2,133
1 " of	6,000	100 " of			1,000
1 " of	5,000	50 " of			500
1 " of	4,000	63 " of			300

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

A certificate of 25 Wholes costs $135 00
A certificate of 25 Halves costs 67 50
A certificate of 25 Quarters costs 33 90

$13,000! 15,000! 100 of 1,000!

Grand consolidated Lottery, Class No. 13, to be drawn on Saturday, March 14th, 1846. 75 Nos., 13 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of			$5,000
1 " of	15,000	1 " of			2,000
1 " of	7,500	1 " of			2,394

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

A certificate of 26 Wholes will be sent for $143 40
A certificate of 26 Halves will be sent for 71 70
A certificate of 26 Quarters will be sent for 35 85

☞Persons from the country visiting the city, should bear in mind that some of the above splendid prizes are in the hands of "LUCK," and if they want money, they should address their orders to C. B. LUCK.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.

The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.

On all letters enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage, as usual, need not be paid. C. B. LUCK.

March 13th, 1846. 26

NOTICE.

WE have just received
10 hhds superior Muscovado Molasses,
10 " Porto Rico do
40 bags Rio Coffee, 60 kegs Nails,
30 bbls Canal Flour,
10 half bbls Canal Flour,
30 bbls Fayetteville do
An assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Round Shaves; Hackers; Turpentine and Timber Axes; Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.
M6] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
February Term, 1846.

James Moore, executor of James Moore, deceased.
vs.
Jane Moore, Thomas O. Moore, James King guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, deceased, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet O. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, dec'd. reside beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Sampson, in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and show cause why the last will and testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1846, and 70th year of American Independence. T. I. FAISON, C. C. C.
March 6, 1846 25-6t

1200 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,

103 bags coarse fine Liverpool Salt, 50 bbls Onions,
270 bbls white Planting Potatoes,
50 " Beets, 15 bbls Turnips,
15 " Carrots, 60 " N. E. Rum,
5 " No. 1 Mackerel,
2 " No. 2 do 100 bales Hay,
111 bags Rio Coffee. For sale by
J23] BARRY & BRYANT.

TO MERCHANTS,
Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*
No. 172 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
Baltimore, February 18, 1846 24-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir. I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against pat nt medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it. I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption. I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J. P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.
F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

50 BBLS Apple Brandy, 75 do. Whiskey, for sale by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

[illegible]

28 bags prime Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Soap;
12 bbls prime P R Sugar; 10 bbls Mess Pork;
4 tons P R Molasses; 12 casks of Cheese;
50 half bbls super Canal Flour; 3 boxes Tobacco;
10 bbls super Canal Flour; 40 bbls Whiskey;
5 boxes Sperm Candles; 10 bbls Gin;
10 boxes Mould Candles;
10,000 Segars, various qualities;
10 boxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box;)
together with an assortment of domestics.
F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Just Received.

20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra Bars and Shears,
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,
6 " " Kentucky do
12 " Georgia long Bitts,
4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools,

ALSO.

30 bags Laguira Coffee,
50 " Rio do
10 " Java do
25 " St. Domingo Coffee,
2 hhds best St. Croix Sugar,
2 " " Porto Rico do
Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
Cheese, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.
J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teacher	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$37,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

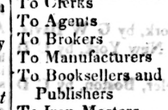
J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.
Sept 19, 1845 22-tf

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR.
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz:

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woolsey's best.
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
	80 kegs White Lead
40 brls do. do Pork	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	40 M Segars, assorted
25 brls Whiskey	SADDLERY
20 do Rum	Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Brandy	Oils and Paints
10 do Gin	Fine Liquors
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.
10 casks Cheese	

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.
N28 11-tf

H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentlemen's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for Cash.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to.

H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

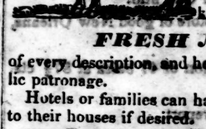
R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 845.

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY



RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders. Just received and for sale by
6] BARRY & BRYANT.

DAGUERREOTYPE
MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.
January 30, 1846. 20-tf

Tobacco, *Snuff & Cigars.*

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. do. (bladders.)
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYAN[illegible]

[illegible]
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept, in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirraps, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottes, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

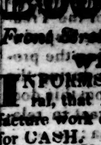
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON.
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

DRAKE'S



HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Glasses, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)
Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potasse and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendence to repair Presses and Job right work.

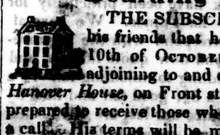
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
september 12, 1845 52-6m

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 13, 1845. 1-tf

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

ALSO—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

J. LEONARD,
BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be given for OLD PEWTER, by
H. & T. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 30, 1846.

For Sale by Wm. COOKE.

PAINTS, DRUGS & MEDICINES.
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Jan'y 30, 1846.

For Sale by Wm. COOKE.

BOOT MAKER.

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture Work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1846.—3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

M. VASSAR & CO'S
PALE AND AMBER ALE,

IN bbls., bbls. and half barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tdotf] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 *TWO* Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Canal Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Hollowware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY hol